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SIMON STOPS IT

Why Oregon Irrigation is Held Up.

SENATOR SEEKING LIGHT

Deschutes Project Offers Many Complications.

STATE'S PLEASURE IN DOUBT

Williamson is Urging Government Reclamation, While Carey Act Contractor is Equally Persistent—Way to Drop Out.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Nov. 14.—At the bottom of all the delay by the Government in moving in the Deschutes Valley irrigation matter is an innocent letter from Senator Simon, dated about September 5, requesting the department to take no action on segregations under the Carey act until he should have opportunity to look into the matter. All other obstacles removed, Simon still causes delay both to the Government and private interests; for, so far as the records show, he is still "looking and considering."

State's Pleasure in Doubt.
The State of Oregon, if it is so disposed, can say whether the General Government shall next year undertake the reclamation of a portion of its arid lands, or whether that work shall proceed by private capital under the Carey act. For months the state has enjoyed this privilege, but it has failed to decide. It has decided, official Washington knows nothing of it. On the contrary, representations made here leave the Interior Department in doubt as to the pleasure of the people of Oregon. There have been in Washington recently two men diametrically opposed on this proposition. Representative-elect Williamson favoring Government work in the Deschutes Valley, and President Drake of the Pilot Butte Development Company, insisting on his right to irrigate these same lands under the Carey act.

Argument of Williamson.
Representative-elect Williamson dropped in "to see the department right." He insists that the Government, by undertaking an irrigation project on the Deschutes, can reclaim more land. He says Government reclamation will quickly develop a large area, bring in a horde of immigrants and induce railroad construction, lumbering and agricultural development. On the other hand, he says reclamation under the Carey act will be slow, doubtful of accomplishment, limited in results, if successful, and costly. It is his idea that the Government could exercise its right to reject state selections made under the Carey law, thereby eliminating all obstacles that now possibly stand in the way of Government reclamation, as proposed contractors have as yet required no rights.

How State May be Squared.
The state, through its Land Board, can, of course, withdraw these selections, which it now recognizes were made under misapprehension or misinformation, but by a single stroke the Government can assume that responsibility and the Land Board spared. Or the Carey act contractors can accept terms offered by E. E. Lytle, of Portland, to buy out any vested rights, thereby vacating the field in the interest of the Government.

President Drake, of the Pilot Butte Company, takes exception to this argument. He came East to ascertain why the department has failed to act on the state selection under which his contract is made. What does he find? Technicalities of infinitesimal magnitude are largely responsible.

C. C. Hutchinson, referred to here as a second "Colonel Sellers," has complicated the situation by laying claim to all the water in the Deschutes River, to the exclusion of Drake, the United States and every one else, and although the department overruled Hutchinson's claim, neglect of The Dallas land officers to forward the papers still gives him a technicality on which to conduct his policy of interference. Incidentally a Mr. Ross, a friend of Senator Simon's, has put up considerable money on Hutchinson's last scheme.

Contention of Drake.
Mr. Drake, of the Pilot Butte Company, is insisting upon what he terms his acquired rights. He shows claim to all the water in the Deschutes River, to the exclusion of Drake, the United States and every one else, and although the department overruled Hutchinson's claim, neglect of The Dallas land officers to forward the papers still gives him a technicality on which to conduct his policy of interference. Incidentally a Mr. Ross, a friend of Senator Simon's, has put up considerable money on Hutchinson's last scheme.

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Waiting for Inspector to Speak.
Interest now centers in the report of Inspector Green, showing the character of the lands included in the state selection, under which Drake's contract with the state was made. If that report, as is intimated, holds the lands not to be arid by reason of the growth of juniper trees thereon, the General Government need feel no restraint about going in and undertaking work under the Henshaw-Neulands law; for, while the Carey act applies

strictly to arid lands, the general law is liberal in its provision. Such a report would relieve the state from the necessity of canceling outstanding contracts. It would clear the sky. All remaining would be the equity claim of Drake on account of expenditures he has made, which could be shared or rejected by the state or the railroads. Green's report is now with Commissioner Hermann, awaiting its regular time. It will probably not be acted upon prior to Portland's irrigation meeting, and the result will not be positively known in time for careful consideration.

PYTHIANS' EXPEL HINSEY
Head of Endowment Rank is Out for Mismanagement of Funds.
CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—After a hearing that lasted nearly all week, the grand tribunal of Illinois, Knights of Pythias, have voted unanimously to expel John A. Hinsey, who was re-elected from the head of the head of control of endowment rank last year. Mr. Hinsey has appealed to the supreme tribunal, which will meet at Indianapolis in February. At the recent meeting of the supreme lodge in San Francisco, he was suspended from its membership pending the action of the Illinois grand tribunal. Dr. L. Albert Duffell, who was acting director of the endowment rank during the Hinsey administration, has been suspended for a year by the Illinois grand tribunal. Secretary H. Stetel, who also has to have been tried, died last month. In the 16 months since the Hinsey administration was put in, the endowment rank, according to its announcement today, has paid up \$500,000 of overdue death claims, and has now nearly \$600,000 cash on hand.

ALL FOR CREED REVISION
Presbyteries to Vote So Far Are of One Opinion.
PITTSBURG, Nov. 14.—Information has been received in Pittsburgh that 116 of the presbyteries of the Presbyterian church have voted in favor of the revision of the creed. It is a solid vote so far. It will require but 50 more presbyteries to put the plan through.

Catholic Archbishops Adjourn.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The annual meeting of the archbishops of the Catholic church of the United States adjourned today. The deliberations of the prelates, conducted behind closed doors, were confined chiefly to the question of discipline and similar subjects. It is stated that during the sessions there has been no discussion of the conditions in the Philippines, as that is an issue entirely out of the jurisdiction of the meeting.

PRINCE IN GRAND CANON
Siamese Party Spends a Day Viewing Grand Scenery.
GRAND CANON, Ariz., Nov. 14.—The special train of four cars, which the Crown Prince of Siam and his party are touring the United States arrived here at noon today, and the party spent the afternoon in viewing the Grand Canyon from different points of vantage. Tomorrow they will arrive at the canyon, and will leave at 8 o'clock for San Diego.

Large Furniture Factory Burned.
MONTREAL, Nov. 14.—The furniture factory of Kigour Bros., at Beauharnois, Quebec, was destroyed by fire today. Loss, \$100,000.

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SHOW AT OSAKA

Oregon Will Send Display to Japanese Fair.

COLLECT IT RIGHT AWAY

Fair Directors and Commercial Bodies Act.

JAPAN WILL RECIPROCATE

Joint Meeting Hears Doseh's Report and Decides to Raise \$5000 for the Purpose—Railroads Will Be Asked for Exhibits.

The Lewis and Clark Board yesterday received the report of H. E. Doseh, Commissioner to Japan for an Oregon exhibit at the International Exhibit at Osaka.

Referred the report to the joint committee of the Board and the three commercial bodies of Portland. This committee will devise a plan for securing an exhibit and for sending it to Japan.

Requested President Corbett to urge upon E. H. Harriman the need of a donation for the Fair from the Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, Oregon Short Line and O. R. & N.

Referred to the legislative committee (yet to be appointed) a proposal for securing exhibits from other states and foreign countries.

Declared the next 25 per cent assessment on subscribed stock due and payable on March 1, 1903.

"Oregon at Osaka" is the next public enterprise before the citizens of Portland. The Lewis and Clark Board will bring it up to them right away. The sum of \$5000 is needed. "How to raise the money?" is the question at issue. The board decided the question "When to raise the money?" by declaring "Right now."

The three commercial bodies of the city—the Chamber of Commerce, the Manufacturers' Association and the Board of Trade—and the Lewis and Clark Board have each appointed special committees to confer on this subject and to devise ways and means. Chairman Wessinger, of the committees of the board of directors and the Chamber of Commerce—Paul Wessinger, A. H. Devers, Leo Friede, E. Dresser, A. H. Devers, P. L. Willis, Paul Wessinger, A. L. Mills and Adolph Wolfe and George W. Riddle, of Riddle, Douglas County.

Absent members were: C. E. Ladd, I. N. Fleischner, H. W. Scott, W. D. Wheelwright, J. P. O'Shea, J. C. Almsworth and Samuel Connelley of Portland; J. H. Riley, of Pendleton; J. M. Church, of La Grande; O. L. Miller, of Baker City; J. C. Cooper, of McMinnville; Asabel Bush, of Salem; B. Van Dusen, of Astoria.

When Mr. Doseh's report had been read, Mr. Penton suggested that it be referred to the committees which had been appointed by the several organizations of

the city to devise plans for an exhibit at Osaka. The report showed clearly in what directions trade between Oregon and Japan could be developed.

"I shall call a meeting of the committees next Monday," said Mr. Wessinger. "The report of our doings will be submitted to this board. In my judgment it would be well for this board and the commercial organizations jointly to raise this fund."

Mr. Devers—So far as I have observed, the expectation is that the board will take sole charge of this enterprise and furnish the money.

President Corbett—A question arises as to whether the directors may appropriate money from the funds of this company for the exhibit at Osaka.

Mr. Wessinger—The committee to which Mr. Doseh's report shall be referred just what interests in Portland will be most benefited by the exhibit. Those interests should certainly help bear the expense.

Mr. Devers—The act of the Legislature appropriating money for the Fair at the same time set aside a sum for the exhibit in Japan.

Mr. Penton brought the discussion to a close by moving that the committee be instructed to recommend how much money shall be raised and how that sum shall be apportioned among the several organizations that may be called upon to contribute.

This motion carried unanimously. Another motion of Mr. Doseh's covering the expense of his mission to Japan was referred to the finance committee.

A short discussion arose about when the board should declare due and payable the second 25 per cent assessment of stock.

Mr. Devers thought March 1 soon enough. "The Legislative appropriation will have been made by that time," said he, "and then we will know just where we stand. Besides, stockholders will pay much more cheerfully at that time."

Mr. Devers' motion carried.

"There's no pressing need for the money," remarked Mr. Mallory, and everybody assented.

The following resolution was then adopted:

Resolved, by the Board of Directors of the Lewis and Clark Centennial and American Pacific Exposition and Oriental Fair. That an assessment of 25 per cent on the capital stock of the company and on all donations of money made to the company is hereby declared and made due and payable to the First National Bank, treasurer of this company, on the 1st day of March, 1903.

Mr. Devers brought up the subject of donations to the Fair by the railroads. He thought the present time opportune to call the attention of Mr. Harriman, Mr. Mallory and Mr. Hill to the matter.

Mr. Mallory—What has been done thus far?

President Corbett—Mr. Harriman two months ago wrote me a letter, in which he said he would soon take up the matter for consideration. In my judgment it would be well to ask that separate appropriations be made by the Southern Pacific, Union Pacific and O. R. & N.

The approach of our Legislative session affords good reason for calling Mr. Harriman's attention to this matter.

The report said that S. Chinda, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, was more than pleased that Oregon had decided to make an exhibit at Osaka. Mr. Chinda saw no reason why Japan should not be represented at the Lewis and Clark Exposition. "Reciprocity," said Mr. Chinda, "is the order of the day. I feel confident that he would not have been so displeased had we failed to recognize the Osaka Exposition."

Mr. Doseh then continued:

While Mr. Chinda could not promise outright that his government would make an exhibit in 1903, he would at once take up the matter with the various officials, as well as the merchants and manufacturers who expect to exhibit at St. Louis in 1904, and not only urge but use his best personal influence to induce them to do so, and establish closer business relations.

The board for space in the best part in the foreign exhibits building. It is not so much space as I had hoped to secure, but considering the lateness of our going to Japan, and the crowded condition of the exhibition buildings, which, however, has existed at all exhibitions, we are fortunate to obtain any space at all.

After visiting the exposition grounds at Osaka, where I suggested a number of alterations

(Concluded on Fourth Page.)

FAMOUS FIGHTING GENERAL IS DEFENDED BY HIS CHIEF.

The courtroom at both sessions was packed almost to suffocation, and scores of persons were unable to gain admittance. Only one of the heads of the large coal companies, Chairman Thomas, of the Erie, was present. Grouped about Mr. Mitchell were District Presidents Nichols, Duffy and Fahy; the three district secretaries, the three National board members, and the members of the district legislative board of the anthracite field.

The attitude of the commissioner was closely followed by every one in the courtroom. They appeared to be greatly interested in the cross-examination of Mr. Mitchell, but at times seemed to grow restless under the ceaseless fire of questions aimed at the miners' leader. Judge Gray, as chairman of the commission, being versed in court procedure and in the law, was the only spokesman for the commission. He at times asked questions, and at the very close of the afternoon session, directed a query at Mr. Mitchell, which Mr. Wilcox had been leading up to for some time. The chairman asked Mr. Mitchell whether his organization approved the act of withdrawing from, or denying the necessities of life to those who had offended the organization, and he replied: "I should say emphatically no."

Policy of Operators' Lawyer.
During the day Mr. Wilcox asked Mr. Mitchell many questions as to the policies of the union, the method of calling strikes, the ability of the union to maintain discipline and prevent the members of the union from violating the law, and also as to the liability of the union breaking contracts. It was apparent to many of those present who understood the situation that Mr. Wilcox's object was to attempt to prove by Mr. Mitchell's own

(Concluded on Page 7.)



GENERAL J. FRANKLIN BELL

SIDE OF MINERS

Mitchell Talks to Peace Board.

OFFICIAL HEARING BEGUN

President of Union Makes an Elcquent Plea.

WOES OF MINERS SET FORTH

Operators' Attorney Shows That He Will Attempt to Prove by Mitchell's Own Testimony That Organization is Irresponsible.

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 14.—The Anthracite Coal Strike Commission appointed by President Roosevelt to arbitrate the differences existing between the miners of the hard-coal fields of Pennsylvania and their employers today began the hearing of testimony by which it will determine whether the workmen are receiving fair and just wages for their labor, and whether their conditions should not be improved. The star witness for the miners, President John Mitchell, took the stand in the forenoon, and when the commission adjourned at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, he was still under the fire of cross-examination by David W. Wilcox, general counsel for the Delaware & Hudson Company. It was a trying day for the miners' leader, but he seemed to stand the test well. The heaviest fire of cross-examination was aimed at him late in the afternoon session, and when the hour of adjournment was reached, Mr. Wilcox was still propounding questions and testing Mr. Mitchell's memory.

The opening of the session was a notable day in the annals of the law in the upper anthracite region. The commission's sessions are being held in the beautiful hall of the Pennsylvania Superior Court, which is now sitting in Philadelphia. Ranged around three tables in front of the seven commissioners, who occupied the Judges' bench, were not fewer than 30 lawyers, 24 of whom were looking after the interests of the mineowners.

Representatives of Both Sides.
An official list of the attorneys was handed to the commission, and is as follows:

Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company—Ex-Representative Simon F. Wolcott, and John H. E. Newcomb, J. S. Whalen, Philadelphia; Leigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company, DeForest Bros., New York; A. P. McCormick, Wilkesbarre; Temple Iron Company, Willard, Warren & Knapp, Scranton; Pennsylvania Coal Company and Hillside Coal & Iron Company, Wayne MacVeagh, Philadelphia; George F. Brownell, New York; Everett Warren, Scranton; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company, Walter W. Ross, New York; J. R. Wilson, Scranton; Scranton Coal Company and Elk Hill Coal & Iron Company, John B. Kerr, New York; Alfred Hand, Scranton; James E. Burr, Carbonate, Pa.; Delaware & Hudson Company, David Wilcox, New York; James T. Torror, Scranton; Leigh Valley Coal Company, Francis I. Gowen, Philadelphia; Willard, Warren & Knapp, Philadelphia; independent operators, C. F. Burns and H. C. Reynolds, Scranton; nonunion miners, John T. Lenahan, Wilkesbarre; Joseph O'Brien, Scranton.

Besides President Mitchell, of the Miners' Union, the mineowners were represented by Clarence S. Darrow, of Chicago, as chief counsel; Henry D. Lloyd, Chicago; John F. Shea and James H. Shea, Wilkesbarre; James F. Lenahan, Wilkesbarre, and John J. Murphy, Scranton. In addition to these, were many members of the bar present, who came merely to look on.

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